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V. Styrkul

ABN:

Backstage Expose

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Introduction

Soviet people are engrossed in inspired creative work, doing their utmost to make both the near future and the many years to come even better and happier, to rule out the very possibility of new wars. This is precisely why the movement of peace supporters is so intensive in the USSR, why any aggressor attempting to enforce its rule and its way of life on other countries and peoples is so strongly condemned here. This also explains the resolution with which the Soviet working masses oppose all modern warmongers and their sycophants — among them, and rather conspicuously so, nationalists representing various emigre organizations.

Nationalists habitually claim a part in whatever is happening in the world. They try to make the best of the prejudices they detect in separate individuals. Their own antipopular activities, the nationalists try to conceal behind the slogans of "liberation," "freedom" and "independence" that sound so false and demagogical on their lips — a camouflage that shatters as soon as they switch from words to deeds. This is exactly what happened after the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917 which overthrew the rule of the bourgeoisie and landlords in Russia and laid the foundation of what is today the Soviet socialist State. During that period, the nationalists openly joined the counterrevolutionary side. As openly they tried to help the intervening foreign armed forces strangle the young Republic of Soviets.

All the subsequent steps taken by the nationalists were also marked by treason, by working against the vital interests of their own people. In the early 1920s, as mercenaries of foreign intruders. they made raids on the Soviet country. In the 1930s and 1940s, they crossed Soviet frontiers as secret agents of capitalist intelligence services, sent there on espionage and sabotage missions.

The *Schutzstaffel* (SS) — the so-called "guard detachments" of the Nazis — and the *Abwehr,* the intelligence and counterintelligence division of the *Wehrmacht* (Nazi Army), allocated certain functions for the nationalists in their planned aggression against the Soviet Union. They were brought there in the wake of the ruthlessly advancing *Wehrmacht.* They were used as the nuclei of Nazi administrative bodies in the temporarily occupied Soviet territories, including police forces, Nazi punitive commando units and what became known as "foreign legions," manned and attached to SS contingents during WWII. They were zealous assistants of the Nazi invaders and were responsible for many hair-raising crimes against the Soviet Union and other Eastern European countries, against their people, among them Ukrainians, Russians, Byelorussians, Czechs, Slovaks, Poles, Slovenes and victims representing a number of other nationalities.

Overwhelmed with hatred of each and everyone who looked or spoke differently, the nationalists proved impassioned followers of the Italian fascists and German Nazis. After WWII, they made the most of the anti-Soviet hysteria to establish what they termed "international alliances" involving their worthy co-

unterparts from a variety of foreign reactionary groups. Such reactionary elements are even today quite active as outspoken racists and misanthropists. These characters are affiliated with various organizations, notorious for their campaigning against socialism and communism. A place of note among them belongs to the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), centered in Munich, West Germany.

ABN was founded in 1946 and its name points clearly at the Bloc's well programmed and one-sidedly aggressive trend. In West Germany, this organization is entered in government files under the heading "Foreign Right Extremists." The ABN Charter, endorsed by its Second Congress in 1948, testifies to this in almost so many words.

The Charter defines the Bloc as the coordinating center of what is alleged to be the scattered forces of Bolshevik-opposed nations, which forces are nevertheless described as being effective even now. In different periods, ABN accommodated representatives of a variety of organizations composed of emigres from Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Poland, Rumania and separate Soviet republics. These representatives and their organizations had long made themselves enemies to their people back home. The ABN leadership, for example, insists that it represents such nonexistent "State formations" as Kazakia (Cossackia), the North Caucasus, Western and Eastern Siberia, the Idel-Ural, etc.

The ABN Charter sees its main purpose in the destruction of Bolshevism and the tearing down of the Soviet Union. Among other things, it proclaims, in a most high-flown style, that

the Bloc was set up to "coordinate a sweeping, revolutionary frontal attack against the key bastions of the enemy force," simultaneously using subversive missions against it. In other words, the ABN founders openly declared they were fully prepared to resort to subversive techniques. It is also true, however, that they included in the ABN Charter the more prosaic provisos concerning means by which they intended to reach their goals. This particular clause is to the effect that the emigre part of ABN see their separate task in following a concerted foreign political course and conducting a propaganda campaign, geared to win over to their side the biggest possible number of active supporters of ABN's struggle in the outer world.

ABN's practical endeavors and the frank observations of its separate functionaries, reaching public ear through the pea soup of the Bloc's habitual falsehood present sufficient evidence that this Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, composed as it is of different antisocialist and anticommunist groups, was set up and is now run by Western reactionary circles. It is used as a most reliable tool of subversion against the socialist countries.

Based on authentic documents, Western publications, eyewitness accounts and statements made by people directly involved in or with ABN, this booklet tells about the true goals of the Bloc, its criminal antipopular activities, and shows who the ABN brass hats are in reality.

ABN — A Cold War Child

Due to the untiring efforts of Western falsifiers, the creation of ABN has been surrounded by an unbelievable variety of myths, so that not only its goals, the true political platform of this Bloc, but even the date of its formation appear to be distorted. As of late — it is hard to tell when exactly — ABN people, especially the Ukrainian nationalist affiliates, have been persistently alleging that ABN was set up on November 21, 1943. A whole series of myths have stemmed from this presumption. The reason the nationalists persist in antedating ABN's inception is obviously to convince one and all that this Bloc first appeared in the Ukraine, allegedly to fight both the Red Army and the German Nazi occupiers (sic).

These falsifiers look dead serious when they declare that ABN was proclaimed by some conference which took place somewhere in the forests near Zhitomir, and that this gathering was kept secret from Nazi authorities. In 1956, the nationalists published the collection *ABN in Light of Resolutions of Conferences and Other Data on Its Activity in 1941-1956*. This source claims that it was the "First Conference of the Enslaved Nations of Eastern Europe and Asia." Still, it makes no mention whatsoever of forming ABN. Nor is this organization found in the minutes of that "conference." The fact remains, however, that the latter started by expressing hopes that the advancing Red Army would before long reach the "point of maximum exhaustion." The rest of the speakers mainly

tried to prove that the power of the people in the socialist republics of the Soviet Union was "the most dangerous enemy" to those present at the conference. Some of them addressed appeals to the German Command for transferring to liberated Soviet territories the so-called "national military units," manned by the nationalists and other assistants of the Nazis, to carry out subversive and terroristic missions. At the end of that "conference," a resolution was passed and an appeal endorsed. The latter mainly consisted of anti-Soviet declarations. Considering the fact that the Nazi invaders were then beating a hasty retreat westward under the heavy blows of the Red Army, the "conference" participants deemed it quite expedient, "on separate occasions," to make negative remarks concerning the Nazi occupiers. What they were driving at was obvious. They wanted to dissociate themselves from Nazi war criminals and, by hook or by crook, to have people who had failed to comprehend the situation that had developed join armed detachments left in the Soviet rear.

In November 1943, the time of the conference, part of Zhitomir Region was still under Nazi control. On November 8, less than two weeks before that "conference" was called to order, the General Commissioner of Zhitomir cabled a top priority message to the Director of Imperial Railways in Germany, asking for 1,725 cars to ship off "military freight and *Volksdeutschen*" from Zhitomir to the Third Reich. The telegram read in part:

ONE THOUSAND BOX CARS NEEDED FOR GRAIN SUGAR OTHER FOODSTUFFS STOP 160 OPEN PLATFORMS OR HIGH-BOARD PLATFORMS FOR JAM AND FIRST CATEGORY EVACUATION

FREIGHT STOP 250 GOODS CARS FOR FOUR TO FIVE THOUSAND VOLKSDEUTSCHEN WITH LUGGAGE STOP OTHER CARS FOR TEXTILES LEATHER PAPER CELLULOSE WOOL FLAX FIBER MACHINES PHARMACEUTIC GOODS ETC.....

Apparently, Imperial Railways provided accommodations also for those participants of the "conference" who declined the hopeless prospect of personal involvement in subversive activities behind the lines of the Eastern Front. They seemed to have totally forgotten their own pompous declarations made during the "conference" like "If we want to live, we must struggle on, ruthlessly, irreconcilably and resolutely." The "conference" participants certainly wanted "to struggle on," but on one condition, namely that someone else do the fighting for them. They chose to push others off the deadly cliff, while saving their own skin, fleeing before the wrath of their people as far as they could.

The place of the said "Conference of Enslaved Nations" was not picked up at random, either. The Nazi Commissioner of Zhitomir had a commendable experience in organizing similar provocative farces. On April 7, 1942, the Jewish Telegraphic Agency of New York came out with the following information:

"The Nazi occupational authorities called a 'convention' of Ukrainians in the city of Zhitomir at which Nazi officials delivered inciting anti-Jewish speeches and made declarations aimed at winning the confidence of the Ukrainian population. They were supported in their anti-Semitic addresses by anti-Soviet Ukrainians who were brought from Germany and Slovakia."

It was part of the Nazi policy to stage anti-Soviet "international" gatherings in occupied territories. The invaders mobilized all available resources, including collaborators — both those within these territories and elsewhere in brown-plagued Europe — to struggle against the USSR.

Obviously, the entire "First Conference of Enslaved Nations" project of the enemies of the Soviet Union fell through. In March 1946, however, when Sir Winston Churchill spoke at Fulton, formulating a new program of anti-Sovietism and declaring the resumption of the cold war against Russia, Nazi collaborators who had found refuge in the West reminded themselves of the idea of an anti-Soviet association of "enslaved nations" which had never been realized under Adolf Hitler. Hurriedly, they called another convention, this time in Munich, in the U.S. Occupation Zone. The agenda and other matters pertaining to what was to become the First Congress of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations were settled with local (American) authorities. A communique was issued in due course, to the effect that on April 16, 1946, a constituent assembly took place, involving "authorized representatives of State and political formations, national liberation centers and organizations of the peoples of Europe and Asia under the Bolsheviks. These representatives initiated the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN)." Another official advertisement on the convention of the First ABN Congress was prefaced by a statement in as categoric terms; "The Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations has been created."

Modern nationalist ABN chroniclers would love to come out with convincing proof that

this Bloc was set up in the forest near the city of Zhitomir, and that it was meant to struggle against both the Soviet Union and the Nazi occupiers. They have been working hard toward this end, but their efforts are apparently reduced to nil by their own documentation. What actually brought ABN into being was Churchill's address at Fulton. The Bloc, this child of the cold war, saw the light thanks to the midwifery of U.S. intelligence and counterintelligence services which were at that period stepping up their anti-Soviet efforts, masterminded in and controlled from Germany.

As for the anti-Soviet myth about ABN's fighting "on two fronts," it really bursts at the seams. For one thing, ABN was founded in April 1946, so the Bloc was at least one year too late to fight on that "second front," against the Nazis. Secondly, characters affiliated with it had actually never intended to start such a war; most of them were agents of the Nazi SS, SD, the *Gestapo* and *Abwehr*, people who had served on Nazi police forces and in occupation administrative bodies, who had gone too far in their slavish collaboration with the Third Reich.

These types continue to think and act in a manner best fitting the SS and other Nazi *Übermenschen*. They try to adjust the Nazi techniques of subversion against the USSR to new historical conditions. They preach terrorism, violence and death.

In October 1968, London (England) hosted the conference of what came to be known as the Fourth Grand Assembly of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists. One of the speakers, Anatole Bedriy, an OUN member and an ABN activist, openly called for terror. He praised

those who "carry out terroristic acts, armed with a hand grenade and a pistol."

In the 1950s, ABN spread information claiming the presence of "insurgent" bands on Soviet territory and its, ABN's, involvement with their clandestine missions. Even now some of the Bloc higher-ups persist in calling for the organization of "partisan-insurgent movements" and subversive actions there.

Another detail which is quite characteristic of ABN is that, after the Bloc was set up in Munich, it was quartered first at 9 Dachauerstrasse and, later, at 67 Zeppelinstrasse, sharing premises with the *provid* (Ukr. for "leadership," "governing body") of the terroristic Foreign Branches of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists (FB OUN), then headed by Stephan Bandera and currently by Yaroslav Stetsko, ABN's actual leader from its inception.

ABN "Führer" Yaroslav Stetsko

He wasn't destined to experience what is commonly known as a "long spectacular life." Yaroslav Stetsko, however, lived long enough to accumulate an envious experience in terms of getting himself hired at a profit, selling and then reselling himself, playing risky but rewarding games, proving an expert on subversion and terrorism. In a word, he felt in his own element in all that which constituted the notorious foundation of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists, with which he had been affi-

liated since early youth. Stetsko composed an autobiography for his Nazi superiors. "In the spring of 1932," it reads, "I became the ideological and political *Leiter* of the local OUN Executive Body in the Western Ukrainian lands." And further, that he was involved in an "attempt on the Soviet consul in Lviv." (In 1933, Andrei Mailov, Secretary of the Soviet Consulate in Lviv, fell prey to a terroristic attack, designed to trigger off a Soviet-Polish conflict.) According to his autobiography, Yaroslav Stetsko was arrested in 1934 on charges of involvement in the assassination of Peracki, Polish Minister of the Interior. He received "five years of strict prison custody." All this shows that Ya. Stetsko was a terrorist of quite some repute.

In 1939, he was in Italy. He wrote himself that during that period he had "established cooperation with relevant Italian circles." He also wrote a secret report to Italian authorities, signed by "Belendis," which somehow became rather scandalous public knowledge. This tip-off couldn't but damage a number of emigres, especially those who had the misfortune of winning Stetsko's grudges.

In October 1940, the OUN top propaganda division issued a communique condemning Stetsko's secret report as an act of subversion against the Organization. Among other things, it stated that "this ruse of Stetsko-Belendis cannot be regarded other than as a crime as well as folly."

Following the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union, Yaroslav Stetsko found himself in occupied Lviv where he was placed at the head of the pro-Nazi "Local Administration of the

Western Ukrainian Lands" which, having served its purpose, determined by the occupiers, was before long disbanded. Stetsko marked his term of office there by heinous *pogroms*, massacring what was termed "elements deemed undesirable for the Third Reich" — Ukrainians, Poles, and Jews — in Lviv. Roman Shukhevich was among the immediate executors of these inhuman actions. Until the very end of WWII, Ya. Stetsko proved his loyalty to Nazi Germany, his dedication to Nazism and fascism, by his deeds, oral and written statements. He was in a car on an SS convoy, heading for the Bavarian Forest with a carefully selected group of commandos to staff the *Werwolf* underground network — the last Nazi resource to fight the Soviet and Allied forces — when he was seriously wounded in a U.S. air raid. That was the only reason why he never joined the *Werwolf*.

After the war, Stetsko's activity boiled down to as slavish collaboration with British, American, French and West German intelligence. He was involved with hardened anticommunists and anti-Soviet elements, while taking an active part in the jungle war for power among different emigre organizations.

Encouraged by the hawks of the capitalist West, Yaroslav Stetsko declared, "May the Communist Ukraine drop dead!" and called for the destruction of the other non-capitalist countries. In order to reach these maniacal goals, he was prepared and willing to subject humanity to another genocide and "sacrifice the currently existing generation," in the words of Stetsko's newspaper *Homin Ukrainy* (No. 10, 1977).

Such is the current "führer" of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations.

In ABN's early years, there were also other war criminals on the leadership, mostly former SS, SD and *Abwehr* ranking officers. Below, the reader will have a closer look at some of the Bloc top functionaries.

ABN Patriarchs

In 1946, the chairmanship of the People's Council of ABN — one of the most important posts in the Bloc — went to Alfreds Berzins. This leader of the Latvian *Schutzkor* military fascist organization of the *Aiszargs* had played an active role in the *putsch* of 1934 in that country. He had become the right hand of the dictator Karlis Ulmanis.

What Alfreds Berzins lacked in education and manners he compensated handsomely in self-esteem and lust for power. He was appointed as Deputy Minister of the Interior and in 1937 became Minister of Public Affairs. He had masterminded the Nazi propaganda campaign and become known as the Latvian Göebbels. Before he affiliated with German Nazi intelligence he had closely cooperated with the diplomatic mission of bourgeois-landlord Poland in Riga, so much so that Polish Military Attache A. Libich owed him some rather obliging favors.

In 1940, A. Berzins fled to Sweden, was a member of the Board of the reactionary Association of Latvians in Sweden and the Latvian

Relief Committee. In 1947, already in Germany, he joined the Central Council of Latvia — the most reactionary Latvian emigre organization. It was also in Germany that Berzins first met with Yaroslav Stetsko and for a while the two were chum buddies, united by their service for foreign clandestine agencies. On October 20, 1948, Alfreds Berzins and Ya. Stetsko met with Captain Meric of French intelligence in Baden-Baden. In his report on this meeting, Captain Meric wrote:

"They state that they are prepared to cooperate with any movement aimed at fighting... communism... they claim to be the armed representatives abroad of their compatriots who stayed behind. They operate a very ramified network of self-defense organizations, which enables them to detect *agents provocateur* sent in by the Soviets. They also have a military force (UPA). They are capable (so they state) of providing political, economic and military intelligence concerning countries such as the Baltic States, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, the Ukraine and the Caucasus, as well as of conducting work to demoralize the Soviet Army, and are prepared to dedicate themselves to organizing and carrying out large-scale sabotage missions in the USSR or in its satellites, provided they receive assistance from armed allies, whom they also have. They would like to establish contacts with French intelligence services.

"Written information will be later received from Stetsko, elucidating the following points: their general stand; what goals they pursue; what concrete means they can place at our disposal, and what they'd like to get from us.

"They insist that they have never worked for any foreign intelligence service (connection with Americans: nil)...

"N.B.— Both subjects had an almost three-hour conversation with Toussaint (after dinner) through the mediation of Dr. Sturrmer (address: 16 Vincentstrasse, Baden-Baden). Only general matters were discussed. Apparently no hint was made at cooperating with the intelligence service."

The above is a very typical example of the activity of Alfreds Berzins and Yaroslav Stetsko at that period. On October 19, 1948, they were "sounded out" and already on the following day they concretely discussed their work for French intelligence. Veteran agents of many foreign clandestine agencies, Stetsko and Berzins tried to convince the French intelligence officer that they had never cooperated with his foreign counterparts. Naturally, they kept secret ABN's contacts with the U.S. secret service and the connection of FB OUN, under Bandera and Stetsko, with British intelligence. They were plainly bargaining and the ABN functionaries were determined to make the most of it, although from the very start they undertook to supply intelligence on the home countries of the ABN people. Bidding up, they tried to sell Captain Meric "dead souls" — what they claimed were "warriors of the Ukrainian Insurgent Army (UPA)" and their "armed supporters," allegedly stationed in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

After Alfreds Berzins had moved to live in the United States, he found himself at the head of the European Captive Nations Assembly (at one time it was especially favored by U.S. Sec-

retary of State J. F. Dulles, the Union boss G. Meany and other anti-Soviet hard-liners). He was also Vice-President of the Union of Latvians in America. In recognition of his active work for American intelligence, Alfreds Berzins was given a job on the Radio Liberty Committee. It was then he took up journalism, publishing several books full of slander and ideas offending human dignity in general and the national feelings of Latvians in particular. Characteristically, U.S. intelligence officer Cull praised the Union of Latvians in America and personally Alfreds Berzins, but felt most impressed by the intelligence they provided on the Soviet Union.

Berzins failed to hide his treacherous provocative activity. People who knew him well stressed that he and his family were active Nazis. His first wife commanded women's *Aiszarg* detachments, his son was a graduate of an SS officer school in Czechoslovakia and was awarded the Nazi Iron Cross, 2nd Class.

In 1964, a letter came to Riga from the United States. Its author described A. Berzins as a Nazi agent. In part, this letter read:

Last week I sent you a letter from Washington, D.C. I have my reasons to believe it won't reach you, like many other registered letters addressed to Director of C.I.A. (Central Intelligence Agency). Alfreds Berzins, a member of the former Latvian fascist Government, is now a C.I.A. agent... This man has to be punished and sent away where he belongs to. Strange enough, the man in charge of C.I.A. in N.Y. City is covering up for this low character.

It is possible that both the CIA Director and his representative in New York indeed had rea-

sons to ignore information about A. Berzins's involvement with Nazi intelligence and punitive bodies. Anyway, he spent another dozen years indulging in slanderous and provocative activity until he grew quite old.

* * *

For some time the post of Secretary General, ABN, was filled by Vladimir Tomashchik, a Byelorussian nationalist. In 1939-1941, he stayed in Germany where neither he nor German intelligence wasted time. After Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union, V. Tomashchik, then *SD Sonderführer*, arrived in the city of Belostok and set to organizing occupation administrative bodies and pro-Nazi organizations in towns and villages, to the accompaniment of boisterous propaganda praising the Third Reich and its Führer Adolf Hitler. Archival documents testify that on March 10, 1942, V. Tomashchik signed a document appointing Mgr. Vitaliy Yatsunevich as Chairman of the Byelorussian National Committee in the city of Grodno. Anatoliy Roshko and Nikolai Roshko became, accordingly, Deputy Chairman and Secretary of that Committee. In June 1944, Tomashchik was to be made the *Gebietskommissar* of Grodno but he had to take to his heels instead, as on June 23, the Soviet Army had started a massive operation to liberate Byelorussia from the Nazi aggressors.

Tomashchik had every reason to believe that his fellow countrymen would never forgive him the crimes he had perpetrated on Byelorussian soil. Apart from "official" work at occupational bodies of authority, various pro-Nazi "committees" and "associations," he had conducted

a dirty provocative activity against Soviet patriots who had risen to fight the Nazi occupiers.

In July 1944, V. Tomashchik fled to Berlin where, on 01/21/45, he was made a member of the counterrevolutionary Byelorussian Central Rada (Council) as Minister of Planning. In 1946, he was already in Munich and was before long appointed Secretary General, ABN, and Chairman of the attached International Committee for the Defense of Rights of Political Refugees. In December 1947, in Osterhofen, in the U.S. Occupation Zone, he joined what became known as the Council of the Byelorussian People's Republic and received the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs. However, V. Tomashchik was best rewarded for his diligent endeavors in the field of anti-Sovietism in 1948 when he was elected Deputy Chairman of the World Byelorussian Emigre Association and Chairman of the Byelorussian National Committee. By that time he had the reputation of an inveterate careerist, extortionist and Casanova. These "virtues" must have perfectly tallied with the ideal as visualized by "President of the Byelorussian Government in Exile" Nikolai Abramchik. The latter followed the Americans in seconding the candidacy of Vladimir Tomashchik for a high post in the Byelorussian Autocephalic Orthodox Church. V. Tomashchik was ordained Bishop and then Archbishop under the name of the Rt. Rev. Vasiliy.

SD Sonderführer and Secretary General, ABN, Tomashchik remained true to his old self, to his selfish interests, even after taking vows. As for the latter, he cynically declared that his new position hadn't changed anything in his persuasions (which could best be described as

petty utilitarianism). Here is what he wrote to one of his associates.

"We have learned how to use theology, this 'science of sciences.' Unfortunately, almost no-one has thus far applied it correctly. What is even worse, those who are called upon to do so either do not want to or cannot use it properly. They are blind. The blind led by blind men. Oh well, so let them. We, nevertheless, wish ourselves well, so we must benefit from this science..."

His rank in the Nazi-revitalized Byelorussian Autocephalic Orthodox Church contributed nothing new to Tomashchik's anti-Soviet endeavors. After settling down in the United States in 1951, the Rt. Rev. Vasiliy gained an access to the American Congress where the annual "Byelorussia Independence Day" is marked by boisterous anti-Soviet campaigns, preceded by hypocritical divine services, asking the Lord for His blessings for Byelorussia. Quite often the Rt. Rev. Vasiliy was invited to Congress to perform these services. Naturally, he met with congressmen, even with Vice-President L. B. Johnson in 1962. It was neither the first nor last time that the White House elite favored war criminals with their personal attention, oblivious of the pledge, solemnly given by the U.S. government to find and apprehend accomplices to Nazi atrocities, no matter where they would hide, and make them answer for their crimes against peace and humanity.

* * *

Another Secretary General, ABN, was a reactionary Georgian emigre named Nikolai (Niko) Nakashidze. Son of a Georgian prince,

he was a member of the National Democratic Party of Georgia and an officer of the Menshevik Army. In 1922, he was evicted from the country for anti-Soviet activities and went to live in Germany. He changed the jobs of a dancer, waiter, bartender and taxi driver, until finally he got employed as a teacher of Russian at a German military school, which in many respects determined his subsequent life. As for political convictions, Niko Nakashidze had them firmly on the anti-Soviet side. When Adolf Hitler came to power, he openly affiliated himself with the Nazis. His political stand, his dedication to Nazism are obvious from the report he delivered on May 26, 1938, at a meeting of Georgian nationalists. Time and again he referred to the "beloved Georgian people" — which he hated with all his heart. Prince Niko Nakashidze also voiced his reverent attitude to all German and, specifically, to contemporary German Nazism. Below are some typical excerpts from that report.

"As the World War broke out, it awakened new hopes in the Georgian people. The nationally-minded Georgian circles turned hopefully to Germany.... Competent agencies decided to send U-boats to the Georgian coast to put ashore some Georgian officials supplied with war materiel....

"The German U-boats were to herald the coming liberation of Georgia!...

"Under an agreement with the Georgian government, German troops entered our country!....

"If at the beginning the National-Socialist Movement was a phenomenon limited by purely German bounds, under the slogan of which

the Empire waged a victorious war, at present it is of importance for the entire epoch, it is a symbol of progress, elevated spirit and salvation. It must, and shall, become a collective and uniting force of all national movements, especially if the latter will stand side by side with it, as does Italian fascism.... The new world outlook calls on all people who are close to one another by spirit to join their ranks!...

"Through the Rhine-Danube Canal Germany will step out onto free expanses, will gain a direct exit to the Black Sea, and will thus establish direct contact with the Caucasus; the Berlin-Rome Axis is the milestone and the stronghold of our national political orientation....

"From the bottom of our hearts we sing glory and extend wishes of freedom to the man who has carried out this world historic mission *, to the leader of the German people — Imperial Chancellor Adolf Hitler!"

If one deletes all these hypocritical references to the Georgian people from Nakashidze's pompous address, rich in exclamations, felicitations and bowing and scraping before the Nazis, the remainder will clearly portray a Nazi adept propagandizing Hitler's *Mein Kampf* and the ideas of German armed invasion of the Caucasus across the Danube and through the Ukraine. Nakashidze's reliance on German military aid is so obvious, it really needs no comments.

After Nazi Germany invaded the Soviet Union, Nakashidze, as an interpreter, was

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* Nakashidze refers to the *Anschluss* of Nazi Germany and Austria in 1938 — *V.S.*

included into Group "K" (i. e., "Caucasus") of a special camp of the "Eastern Ministry" in the occupied Polish city of Kielce. Later, he spent some time in the Nazi-occupied Crimea as an "officer for special missions." Before long, however, Nakashidze was transferred to the SS. He was actively involved in recruiting Georgian POW's to man a special cavalry regiment, formed on the personal instruction of *SS Reichsführer* Heinrich Himmler. In December 1944, *SS Leutnant* Niko Nakashidze was appointed as a company leader of this regiment. Since March 1945, the regiment was stationed in Italy, until it was interned by the Allies after the defeat of the Third Reich.

Niko Nakashidze wasn't a POW for long. Eventually, he moved to Salzburg (Austria) and, early in 1950, returned to Germany where he lived in Munich. He promptly got in touch with first the British and then American special service, namely with the Army CIC (Counter-Intelligence Corps) and became their paid agent. American clandestine agencies shut their eyes to his SS past and did their best to put the former *SS Sturmführer* to active use in their plans of subversion against the USSR. Already in October 1950 they arranged for him to travel to West Berlin to reestablish old contacts with the local Georgian Mensheviks and try to locate what the emigre tricksters kept on telling the Americans was an "underground resistance network" in Soviet Georgia.

Before moving to Germany, Niko Nakashidze joined the "political life" of the anti-Soviet emigration. He became a member of the so-called North Caucasian National Committee

and took part in endorsing the Charter at its meeting on December 5, 1948, in Munich. Incidentally, when it came to deciding on who would be financing the Committee — the British or the Americans — Ahmed Magomajev, the Committee's Chairman, recalled that Niko Nakashidze and Balo Bilatti had been in contact with the Japanese military attache in Warsaw before the war. "At one time," he declared, "you, Bilatti and Nakashidze, received up to ten thousand zlotys per month from a certain government. It lasted for nineteen to twenty years and this money was used to organize the *Prometheus* project".* Neither of the two dared to object, which is yet another scandalous page in the biography of Nakashidze, this Georgian spy-prince.

The "international" aspect of his activity highlights the year 1947, when Niko Nakashidze and two other anti-Sovietists, Kordzaya and Alshibaya, joined what was then known as the International of Freedom — a rival of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations in the struggle for influence upon the emigration and for favors from the U.S., British and French occupation authorities. As a representative of *Prometheus*, he was a member of the Anti-Bolshevik League for the Liberation of Nations. After this League split and broke down, Nakashidze disowned both *Prometheus* and the International of Freedom and affiliated himself with ABN. There he received important posts

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* *Prometheus* was the code name of the "League for the Defense of the Right to Self-Determination of Eastern European Nations" which in the 1920s-1930s was actively used by Western intelligence services for espionage and subversion against the USSR.

and for quite some time was one of its active propagandists. In 1950-1954, according to the Georgian magazines *Mamuli, Chveni Drosha, Bedi Kartlisa* and many other emigre periodicals, published in Georgian, Ukrainian, English and other languages, Niko Nakashidze, as a representative of the Georgian National Center in Munich, wouldn't miss a chance to attend any more or less representative emigre gatherings to appear with a long and invariably shallow speech, voicing his inveterately hostile attitude to the Soviet Union and the people of Soviet Georgia. Emigres came to regard him as a chatterbox and his speeches as "long phrases," followed by "short thoughts."

In the 1950s-1960s, Niko Nakashidze was often seen hanging around Soviet tourists in West Germany and Belgium. He is also known to have told some of them proudly that he worked for the West German counterintelligence service. During that period he came out with even more malicious articles in various anti-Soviet editions. Very little had changed in his public appearances since 1938, when he claimed that the "nationally-minded Georgian circles turned their eyes to Germany with hope," until 1962, when he wrote in *ABN Correspondence* that "both free peoples and those enslaved by Russia were placing their hopes in the United States." In 1938, Nakashidze encouraged his audiences to ally themselves with the Nazis; "For us... there is no, and nor can there be, any road other than that leading to the Berlin-Rome Axis!" In the new conditions, this Nazi adherent, former officer of Himmler's SS elite, is actually up to his old tricks. Again he calls for support for the most

reactionary forces — naturally not the Nazis, exposed and defeated decades ago, but new ones, those proving as furiously anti-Soviet.

* * *

There was another Georgian at ABN, Mikhail Alshibaya. Also born to an aristocratic family, he and his closest ones left Georgia in 1921 and mainly lived in Warsaw until 1941. He was Chairman of the Georgian colony and most intensively cooperated with Polish intelligence. It was at that period that he established contacts with the German secret service and helped it use, for espionage purposes, the connections of Georgian emigres with their relatives and friends in the Soviet Union. M. Alshibaya did many other dirty jobs, ranging from black marketeering to murdering peolpe he considered "undesirable." In the 1950s, the Rev. Al. Demetrashvili, formerly a member of the Socialist Revolutionary Party, made a statement in which he accused Alshibaya and others from his family of having murdered several Georgian emigres in Warsaw in 1939. M. Alshibaya was markedly unscrupulous and treacherous, always prepared to take advantage of someone else's mistake or weakness. He was greedy and constantly thought of getting rich. There was a joke among the Georgian emigres in Warsaw before the war. Someone is being introduced to Mikhail Alshibaya. "Misha, I'd like you to meet Mr. Such-and-Such." "Oh," replies M. Alshibaya, "and how much does he make?" Making money was in his eyes probably the greatest merit ever discovered in man.

After WWII began, M. Alshibaya moved to Berlin, joined the Georgian Committee and busied himself, on its behalf, with the "Georgian legions" that were being formed and attached to the SS contingent. Thus, he was directly responsible for rations and other such supplies for the SS "legionaries." *SS Leutnant* M. Alshibaya often dropped in at the SS HQ to lend a hand to Chief of Staff Givi Gabliani, which the latter gladly accepted. Soon the two became relatives as Gabliani married his daughter. Alshibaya's diligence did not pass unnoticed by the Nazi command. He received two Iron Crosses (lst and 2nd Class).

Two weeks before the surrender of Nazi Germany, American counterintelligence apprehended a group of people trying to cross the German-Swiss border. Among the captives were Gerhardt von Mende, department head at the Imperial Ministry of Occupied Eastern Territories (known as the "Eastern Ministry") and staff officers of SS "Georgian legions" Givi Gabliani, Alexandr Tsomaya and Mikhail Alshibaya. From then on they worked for the Americans — and well they might, for the last thing Uncle Sam wanted was to punish the commanding officers of the SS Georgian units. True, the Americans started by demanding from the captives detailed information on the Georgians who had collaborated with the Nazis. However, they wanted it not to make them answer for their war crimes. They planned to locate and whisk in as many trained Nazi agents as they could, later to discharge them and to use them as "experts on the Soviet Union" in their subversive programs.

Mikhail Alshibaya was attached to the CIC division and was considered a source of valuable intelligence on the USSR, particularly on the republics of Transcaucasia. Whenever he thought it useful, Alshibaya bragged about his new status.

"I worked and I still work at CIC — the American intelligence service," he would say point blank. Among his immediate superiors he would mention Colonel Williams and Colonel Collins (Colnis), although in some well informed circles it was believed that both colonels were actually one and the same person— CIC Lieutenant Colonel Spiegel. Indeed, LC Spiegel started to operate in Munich in 1945 and only in April 1952 was transferred to Ankara (Turkey) to proceed in the same capacity.

M. Alshibaya was assigned by the Americans to monitor emigres from the Soviet Union and single out "hopefuls" for U.S. intelligence. He also filed reports on meetings and other developments within emigre organizations. To keep track of the activities of emigre organizations in other countries, Alshibaya twice every month rode his own car to Switzerland, Italy and France. In January 1951, he visited West Berlin with fake ID papers, allegedly on black market business, but actually to establish contacts with Soviet citizens temporarily residing there and gather information on persons intending to defect from East Germany.

The information he thus obtained was so extensive — and yet so useless — that Alshibaya, having neither analytical mentality nor sufficient political judgement, was simply unable to sort it out let alone digest it. He found a way out of this rather embarrassing

situation by joining efforts with Niko Nakashidze. The latter told Alshibaya what to sell to the Americans and how, what was best hushed up, and what it wouldn't hurt to "liven up" with a few things out of sheer imagination. Sometimes he wrote reports for Alshibaya. Eventually, the Americans put two and two together and gave Nakashidze an independent assignment. Now it was his duty to sort out and process data that interested his U.S. bosses. This, however, produced no ill effect on their attitude to Alshibaya. The Americans still regarded him as a useful agent. He succeeded in winning the heart of a woman, formerly an important Nazi figure, with whose help he now and then came up with rather important intelligence on high-ranking Nazi war criminals.

Alshibaya's "political" activity was determined by the practical expedience of intelligence and other data needed by the American CIC. In 1947, together with Nakashidze he joined the International of Freedom and then went over to ABN where he became Secretary General of the People's Council of ABN. In 1949, he joined the U.S.-sponsored Georgian Political Committee, and so on.

After settling in Germany, Alshibaya bought a trucking firm and quite often used the vehicles for his own needs — specifically for black market ventures, trading in cigarettes and coffee, then in short supply. He got carried away and in 1950 suffered a scandalous exposure, his name made headlines in German and emigre newspapers. Among other things, it was pointed out that Alshibaya's black marketeering cost the government hundreds of thousands of marks. In 1952, Alshibaya and

his accomplices stood trial in Munich. In a special coverage (April 17, 1952), the Munich-centered *Abend Zeitung* called Alshibaya the chief of a black market gang. His assistant received two and a half years and a fine of 100,000 marks. The other 16 convicts got from 2 months to 1.5 years. The "chief of the gang," however, was acquitted — a favor Alshibaya doubtlessly owed his American bosses.

Out of the black market, Alshibaya found a job at a bank in Bad Godesberg which gave loans to refugees. His wife began to work for the Tolstoy Fund. He received his employment at the bank — and later at an agency dealing with immigration, refugees and DP's — thanks to Theodor Oberländer, then German Federal Minister in Bonn, formerly a ranking officer of the *Abwehr* and political leader of the subversive-punitive battalions *Nachtigall* (in the Ukraine) and *Bergmann* (in the Caucasus), a good friend of Alshibaya's son-in-law Givi Gabliani. In May 1960, Th. Oberländer was dismissed from office as a war criminal, but he had played his role in Alshibaya's life, he had given him a helping hand when all the others had turned away from the Georgian black marketeer and crook.

In the next several years Alshibaya fulfilled the assignments of U.S. intelligence with marked diligence while on ABN and the Georgian Committee. In February 1962, he went to Copenhagen where he tried to befriend a touring Soviet performing ensemble. Naturally, he didn't disclose his identity or position at anti-Soviet emigre organizations. In December 1963, he was on an ABN delegation, headed by Yaroslav Stetsko, which flew to Saigon to attend

the Ninth Conference of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League (APACL). Alshibaya even met with South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem, literally days before his assassination.

To complete Alshibaya's portrait, it should be noted that he was constantly in close contact with von Mende, this "specialist on Eastern affairs" who till his dying day operated hand in glove with the British and American secret agencies.

* * *

The "Turk-Tatar" part of the ABN elite included Garip Sultan (actually Garif Sultanov), a Tatar born in Bashkiria who at one time headed the Union for Struggle for the Liberation of Turk-Tatars and Finnish Peoples.

In 1941, Sultanov was drafted in the Red Army and in the spring of 1942 gave himself up to the Nazis. In the POW camp *Stalag No. 237* in Petrkow (Poland) he was recruited by the *Ein-C* Department of Army Intelligence and used as an *agent provocateur.* That same year he took a course in Nazi propaganda in the town of Wustrau near Berlin, at a Sonderlager run by the SS and the "Eastern Ministry." The newly made Nazi propagandist who knew some German was transferred to Berlin and appointed as a secretary to Shafi Almas, Chairman of the so-called Volga-Tatar Committee. The chairman's real name was Gabdrahman Shafeev. He was Tatar, formerly an agent of British intelligence, later recruited by the *Gestapo.*

At that time SS "legions" were being actively formed from among emigres from Eastern

(Asian) Soviet republics and regions. Garip Sultan combined the duties of an interpreter with training propagandists for the Volga-Tatar Committee and the Legion *Idel-Ural.*

The name of this legion first appeared at A. Rosenberg's "Eastern Ministry." The Nazis used it do define the territory between the Volga and the Ural rivers and all the non-Russian peoples living there were reduced — on paper — to a single, allegedly common national formation. In reality, the idea of Idel-Ural only served to sharpen the differences among the Nazi sycophants, each of whom strove to rise at least one step higher on the hierarchy ladder than the rest, to seize all power. Very soon this became obvious to the "Eastern Ministry" representative R. von Mende and *SS Hauptsturmführer* Reiner Oltzscha, "specialist on Asia and the East." Both were doing their utmost to set up the Idel-Ural Committee but couldn't solve this outwardly uncomplicated problem.

Forming SS "legions" proved an even more difficult task. The decision was made by the Nazi elite following the recommendation of the *Oberkommando der Wehrmacht,* the highest military command of the Third Reich. It was seconded by *SS Reichsführer* H. Himmler and approved by *Reichsleiter* A. Rosenberg. In 1942, the Nazis began to organize an "Armenian," "Azerbaijan," "Turkestan" and "Volga-Tatar" (also known as "Idel-Ural") legions. There were practically no "volunteers" and procuring manpower from among POW's yielded lamentable results. There were underground patriotic groups in the POW camps, spreading anti-Nazi propaganda, which certainly didn't make the

task of the Nazi recruiters any easier. Similar propaganda was carried on within the already formed legion units. As a result, many "legionaries" deserted, joined partisans to help them fight the occupiers. It was thus all men of Battalion No. 1 (825) of the "Volga-Tatar" Legion went over to the Byelorussian partisans, killing their commanding officers and taking along ammunition and materiel.

Musa Jalil, a well-known Tatar poet, was among the leaders of the patriotic underground in the Nazi POW camps. Garip Sultan spent a long time trying to worm his way into the poet's confidence, pretending he was also a patriot, but Jalil was too clever for him. It was only through people connected with the legendary poet that Sultan finally learned about his true role in the anti-Nazi underground, about the planned revolt in the "Volga-Tatar" Legion and fraternization with the partisans. Sultanov-Sultan, Shafi Almas-Shafeev were among the main traitors of Musa Jalil and his patriotic group. Garip Sultan assisted *SS Obersturmführer* Akhun Tagirov in the first interrogations of the arrested patriots. On August 25, 1944, Musa Jalil and ten other activists of the anti-Nazi underground were guillotined at the prison of Platzensee. Their blood is also on the hands of ABN's "fighter for the liberation of nations" Garip Sultan.

The traitor remained a faithful servant of the Nazis practically till the Third Reich capitulated. He edited the nationalist magazine *Correspondence,* published by the "Volga-Tatar" Committee in Berlin, inspected the battalions of the *Idel-Ural* Legion and conducted pro-Nazi propaganda. In 1945, he was

awarded the Nazi Medal "For Eastern Volunteers," Ist Class.

After the capitulation of Nazi Germany, Sultanov-Sultan was hired by British and American intelligence. On their assignments, he joined various unions, committees and was on friendly terms with Veli Kajum Khan, head of the Turkestanian National Committee, former *SD Oberleutnant* Dr. Orojz, Chairman of the Azerbaijan Committee, General Pavlo Shandruk, commander of the SS "Ukrainian Division," and, of course, with Yaroslav Stetsko and other such anti-Sovietists. In 1948, he met with von Mende and discussed the possibility of setting up an "Eastern group" and attaching it to the British secret agency in Germany. In 1948, G. Sultan moved to the British Occupation Zone where he was placed at the head of the New Union of Struggle for the Independence of Turks-Tatars, financed and directed by the British secret service. During that period, G. Sultan was, in fact, a British resident agent.

In 1952, Garip Sultan began to work for *Radio Liberty.* Later, he joined the Radio Liberty Committee and was placed in charge of Liberty's Tatar-Bashkir service. He also began to claim leadership of the Tatar-Bashkir emigration. In fact, he still does. Well, the Central Intelligence Agency — Sultan's current employer — doesn't mind at all. The CIA sent him to Turkey to conduct demoralizing provocative work among the Tatar emigres. More than once he visited Cairo and Mecca, got in touch with pilgrims from the USSR and tried to feed them nationalist ideas and anti-Soviet slander. It was for the same purpose that he approached Soviet film-makers and actors in

New York and members of the Soviet sports delegation in Munich. He went so far as to send letters to his Bashkir countrymen in the USSR, trying to discuss with them *Radio Liberty* programs in the Tatar and Bashkir languages.

These letters were signed by "Garip Sultan," "Azat Salavat" and others, but the Soviet addressees didn't take long in recognizing the true identity of Garif Sultanov, this Nazi *agent provocateur,* "hero" of Nazi foreign legions, radio saboteur and traitor to his Motherland.

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Veli Kajum Khan is currently President of the People's Council of ABN. Born in Uzbekistan, he also refers to himself as President of the Turkestanian National Committee. In 1922, the government of the young Bukhara Soviet People's Republic sent a group of 20 young Uzbeks to study in Berlin. Veli Kajum Khan was one of them. In Berlin, however, he chose to enjoy himself, rather than attend classes, in the company of his new friends from the *Azad Turkestan* ("Liberation of Turkestan") nationalist organization. He asked for political asylum. In 1930, he was officially enrolled in the German political police. He spied on his emigre compatriots and obtained most intimate information on them, largely thanks to one of his new friends, Mustafa Chokajev, President of an organization called "Autonomous Turkestan."

The Nazi *putsch* in Germany had a tangible effect on the life of Veli Kajum Khan. He finished a special spy school and was given a job at a government-run radio station. Secure

with a reporter's ID, he toured emigre communities in Germany and other countries and on return to Berlin wrote detailed intelligence reports on people in whom he had detected anti-Nazi moods.

His Nazi bosses also thought it prudent to keep a secret eye on V. K. Khan, but he was smart. Soon he discovered that Ruth Hendschel, a member of the NSDAP, Germany's ruling National Socialist Party, was not only an attractive *Radio Berlin* hostess but also an agent of the political police, assigned as his "tail." This discovery had a somewhat unexpected outcome. The two got married, although at a personal disadvantage for Veli Kajum Khan who had to disown the Moslem creed of his forefathers and humbly beg for German citizenship. Again the old truth that once a traitor always a traitor proved its worth. Without hesitation Veli Kajum Khan accepted his role as a cog in the Nazi Third Reich machine. His superiors were pleased and gave him a nice post at Göebbels's Propaganda Ministry. He stayed there until Germany invaded the Soviet Union. In 1941, V. K. Khan was transferred to the newly set up "Eastern Ministry" of A. Rosenberg where he found himself under the command of Prof. Gerhardt von Mende.

In compliance with far-reaching plans of the "Eastern Ministry," the SS and the *Abwehr,* he selected a group of other traitors and formed what became known as the Turkestanian National Committee. In 1942, with the help of this Committee — but mainly by smartly using it as a front — he started an extremely active campaign for recruiting "volunteers" from among emigres from the Central Asian

Soviet republics to man the so-called "Turkestanian Legion."

The Nazis placed Mustafa Chokajev — leader of the anti-Soviet Turkestan emigration — at the head of the Turkestanian National Committee. Veli Kajum Khan was made second in command. V. K. Khan composed plenty of secret reports accusing Chokajev of "political unreliability," but when he realized that the Nazis weren't going to openly strip Chokajev of presidency he applied an old Oriental technique and poisoned him. It was thus V. K. Khan usurped the Committee. He declared that the latter was the prototype of the future pro-Nazi Turkestan administration. He even distributed ministerial posts among his most trusted followers, while making it clear that *he* was the President.

This was too much for other toadies of the Nazis of his caliber. On October 22, 1942, a Kazakh separatist who identified himself as Asan Kaigin, a writer, sent a letter to A. Rosenberg in Berlin, with copies addressed to the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, the *Oberkommando der Wehrmacht* and the SS. In itself, this message was a typical example of a lackey trying humbly but treacherously to antagonize his master against one of his *kameraden.* Addressed to the Nazi Hangman of Occupied Territories, it ended at the usual slavish *Heil Hitler!* note.

"I remember these words of Mr. Kajum Khan; 'Someone by the name of Zaki Validi *

*Formerly one of the chiefs of the *basmach* armed anti-Soviet gangs in Eastern Bukhara Region. Prior to WWII, Z. Validi lived in Berlin and Istanbul, was in contact with Franz von Pappen, German Ambassador

sent in a plan in which he appointed himself as President and me as his authorized representative... I shall not put up with this humiliation, nor shall I let anyone else become President!...' In general, Mr. Kajum Khan takes a surprisingly twisted political stand which, I think, is worthy of your attention. In Berlin, he gathered 30 persons, 25 of whom are Uzbeks. They are his future suite — ministers and courtiers... These 'ministers' and 'courtiers' are so helplessly inefficient, they leave one stunned, wondering where could Mr. Kajum Khan have possibly dug them up, being such an exponent of German thriftiness and moderation, while, regretfully, using German marks to sustain his 'ministers' and 'courtiers' — people of whom it is said that they make Our Lord despondent and the Satan elated," wrote A. Kaigin.

Sayid Magruf Karimov, former Secretary General of the Turkestanian National Committee, branded the "ardent propagator of German thriftiness" Veli Kajum Khan as an embezzler, drunkard and thief who robbed the soldiers of the "Turkestanian Legion." As a result of his wheelings and dealings, S. Karimov wrote, "by the end of 1943, Veli Kajum Khan had moved from his small apartment to a plush 14-room mansion at 91 Kurfurstendam, richly furnished and abundantly staffed. Ruth Hendschel, the wife of the 'President,' began to put in exquisitely dressed and made-up appearances at the Committee. Almost daily their house was the scene of drunken orgies."

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in Turkey; aspired to a leading position among Tatar-Bashkir nationalists. During WWII, he was involved with preparations for a *putsch* in Turkey and was arrested by Turkish authorities — *V.S.*

The main source of V. K. Khan's profits is partially revealed in a letter signed by Councellor Hilger, addressed to Consular Secretary Strekker of the German Ministry of Foreign Affairs, dated August 1, 1943. Hilger writes that V. Kajum Khan received an extra 3,000 marks to cover what is termed "special expenses" and adds that "The Bureau for Turkish Affairs receives not less than 160,000 marks from the 'Eastern Ministry.' In addition, Kajum Khan is monthly paid 1,500 marks from our fund to cover (other) expenses, and another 750 marks, also per month, from the Radio."

In May 1945, V. K. Khan and some of his colleagues from the Turkestanian National Committee and the "Turkestanian Legion" were interned by the Americans. He was whisked out of the internment camp by his former boss Gerhardt von Mende who had him transferred to the British Occupation Zone, where, in Dusseldorf, *Herr* von Mende presided over the Foreign Refugees Bureau. It was on the assignment of both von Mende and the British Intelligence Service that Veli Kajum Khan set to revitalizing the Turkestanian National Committee behind the front of the "Turkestanian Liberation Committee." He and the gang could not resist the temptation and once again indulged in fraudulence, sending up reports with names of branch committees and hundreds of affiliates in Turkey, Pakistan and elsewhere, even though they actually realized they were extremely in luck having had a dozen or so credulous enthusiasts join the setup. Their bluff would be called, sooner or later, but when it was, Veli Kajum Khan did not find himself on the losing side. Previously, he had been

clever enough to make friends with the U.S. secret service and was now immune, having their confidential task of carrying on anti-Soviet propaganda among the emigres, using the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations and other emigre bodies to proceed with hostile plans directed against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist camp. In the end, V. K. Khan turned into a cheap *provocateur,* ready to accept the dirtiest of assignments without so little as batting his eyelash. A Moslem long converted to Christianity, he made a trip to Mecca (its only purpose was to extort money from local emigres). In that holy city he had the nerve to pose as a full-fledged Moslem. He drank and smoked, but in order to impress the local community of the faithful he quit both "habits." Later, he told S. Karimov: "I observed all Moslem rites and duties, I prayed and I travelled to holy places as a pilgrim. I did plenty of other foolish things in order to please all those backward people and make them splurge."

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The mythical country of Kazakia (Cossakia) was represented at ABN by one Vasiliy Glazkov. After the Civil War of 1918-1920 in Russia, he had found himself in Czechoslovakia. In 1937, he had been named among the leaders of the "Free Cossacks" anti-Soviet emigre organization. It was also during that period that V. Glazkov was made agent of the German Nazi secret service, while the Third Reich was getting prepared to seize Czechoslovakia.

Early in 1941, the Nazis placed V. Glazkov in charge of the *Kazakia* White Cossack emigre

organization. The latter's purpose lay in establishing an independent Cossack State formation — naturally, under Nazi control — whose territory would include the south of the Ukraine, the Crimea, Zaporizhya, an area reaching from the Don to the Volga River estuary, also the North Caucasus, plus some of the Kazakhstan territory, stretching to Krasnovodsk (Turkmenistan). In his subsequent propaganda speeches, Vasiliy Glazkov took the liberty to extend this "Cossack State" to what he called the "Cossack lands" in Siberia and the Far East. He was reshaping Europe as well as Asia like an ambitious and self-confident land-surveyor (which he was, having received an appropriate diploma in Prague), only his concepts were by no means original. They had been expounded upon by Hitler in his *Mein Kampf*.

In the summer of 1941, a representative of the *Abwehrstelle* Nazi secret agency in Prague sponsored the foundation of the Cossack National Liberation Movement in Czechoslovakia.

A salutatory telegram was forwarded to the Führer, promising to place at his disposal all the Movement's forces and expressing the hope that the triumph of the German Army would result in the creation of a "Cossack State" which would be a "faithful member of the Axis." The rank Vasiliy Glazkov occupied was Germanized, so that now he called himself *Leiter* of the Cossack Movement.

Under the direct supervision of *SS Obergruppenführer* Schefer, Commandant of Nazi-occupied Prague, Vasiliy Glazkov began actively to furnish "volunteers" for the "national" units to be attached to the SS contingent. On

May 19, 1944, he addressed a letter to Governor General H. Frank, suggesting that the "loyal" Cossacks be used in a more active manner, that they be included not only in the "Cossack units" but also in the German forces of the *Wehrmacht*.

V. Glazkov did his best to get in with the Nazis. He set up what became known as the Zaporizhian Cossacks Group, attached to the Cossack National Liberation Movement. This attachment was intended to emphasize the Movement's "extensive" range.

Still, this "Cossack Movement" remained on paper only. Even the Nazis realized it. An adjutant to the *Reichskommissar* of the Nazi-occupied Ukraine wrote in his report on the trips to Belgrade, Sofia and Prague (June 20—July 4, 1943); "Glazkov, leader of the Cossack National Movement, exaggerates the meaning of his movement too much and in most cases resorts to falsehood.... Glazkov is simply a big crook and charlatan."

Shortly before the end of WWII, Glazkov, his wife and his daughter rode out of Prague in a German car, heading for Bavaria where the head of the family promptly made himself a contractor in the employ of an American military airfield, then under construction. When his eventful past became known to American counterintelligence, V. Glazkov was denied the right to work for military projects. He was instead attached to the "technical division" of the U.S. secret service, whence he was transferred to the Russian, and since 1948, the Czechoslovak Department. An organization, called the Cossack National Movement, was set up as a cover and a base of espionage

work. Secure with U.S. cash, they began to publish the magazine *Kozakia,* preaching the same expansionist idea of forming a "Cossack State" as under the Nazi regime.

Eventually, V. Glazkov got wind of a possible sizeable donation from the Vatican. He had himself promptly converted to Catholicism and used the money handed out from the purse of Pope Pius XII to sustain his "retinue" — those of his associates who had found themselves in West Germany after WWII. Nor did he overlook his own interests, having purchased a house in Munich, at 5 Dachauerstrasse, almost next door to the OUN-ABN center at 9 Dachauerstrasse.

In 1947, Vasiliy Glazkov's group consisted of 16 persons, but even that small number failed to achieve any kind of unity. What was more, outraged by their boss's barely disguised financial abuses, the "Cossacks" brought an action against him in Germany. Glazkov's machinations were duly corroborated in court and he received two months, later commuted to a fine.

That same year, another attempt was made to unite the split and antagonized organizations of the International of Freedom (headed by Glazkov at one time), *Prometheus* and the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations. In November 1947, they attended a joint conference which proclaimed the creation of the Anti-Bolshevik League for the Liberation of Nations. U.S. special services took a keen interest in this project and had V. Glazkov elected as Chairman of the League. Later, when this organization suffered its scandalous collapse, Vasiliy Glazkov and his Cossack National Movement

joined ABN. His lust for undivided leadership did not permit V. Glazkov to come to terms with Yaroslav Stetsko, who was as ambitious. Glazkov's "Cossacks" withdrew from ABN, followed by the Turkestanian adherents of Veli Kajum Khan and a number of other nationalist groups. The Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations was suffering a split.

Olga, Glazkov's wife, matched her adventuresome spouse just perfectly. She was known for her statements made during a meeting of the Society *Moralische Aufrüstung,* to the effect that she was at the head of an actively functioning organization adhering to the principles of "moral weapons." In reality, no such organization existed at the period, and it was only when threatened with scandalous exposure that Olga Glazkov hurriedly put together a group of other women like her who endorsed a charter and a program of an organization called *Internazionale Frauen Arbeitsgemeinschaft.* These "documents" stated that the said organization purported to unite emigres and Germans on the principles of "purity," "selflessness" and "honesty" — precisely the virtues neither Mrs. Glazkov nor her newly acquired followers could boast. She was "elected" Chairperson of the stillborn Society and the post of Secretary General went to the wife of Rudolf Wirer, former Minister of the Nazi Protectorate of Czechia and Moravia, who had got involved with ABN. The post of Cashier was filled by the wife of von Panwitz, onetime CO of the "Cossack Division." The wives of G. von Mende and Th. Oberländer were also honored by important positions at that Society.

* * *

At different periods, ABN's leading posts turned out accessible to other as out-and-out rogues. The Bloc's first Secretary General was a Serbian colonel by the name of Milan Shijatshki. He was succeeded by Ctibor Pokorny, a Slovak nationalist. Ferdinand Durcansky, head of the reactionary emigre Slovak Liberation Committee, filled the post of Chairman of the People's Council of ABN. During WWII, F. Durcansky was a minister of the puppet Tisso Administration of Slovakia. For his war crimes he was sentenced to death by a "people's tribunal" *in absentia,* but the U.S. occupation authorities in Germany refused to deport him to Czechoslovakia — the scene of his atrocities.

Rudolf Bangersky (Vangerskis), in 1918-1919 a colonel of the counterrevolutionary army of Kolchak — this self-styled "supreme ruler of Russia" — and, for some time in the 1930s, the War Minister of the Latvian fascist government, since March 1943 Inspector General of the SS Latvian Legion, was also a member of ABN as a representative of the Latvian National Committee, founded during the war.

ABN's Turkish division went under the command of Abil Zavkiy (his real name was Abdullah Tuljaganov), the wartime editor of the pro-Nazi newspaper *Yahngi Turkestan* ("New Turkestan") and, since 1952, editor of the Turkestan service of U.S.-sponsored subversive *Radio Liberty.*

All these Nazi collaborators became the ABN elite as the only-too-natural result of the political course adhered to by the American

administration and the governments of other capitalist countries, aimed at rescuing Nazi war criminals guilty of atrocities perpetrated in the Soviet Union, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and elsewhere in Eastern Europe. It was also the inevitable outcome of the wheelings and dealings of different Western clandestine agencies trying to use such characters in their subversive programs to harm the USSR and the rest of the socialist camp.

Nationalist Provocateurs: Busy Full Time

Double crossing, venality, apostasy, even gambling on religious sentiments, dedication to Nazism of quite some duration, collaboration with A. Rosenberg's "Eastern Ministry" — specifically close and effective contacts with that Ministry's top figures like G. von Mende who eventually joined the British side — also service at the *Gestapo*, SD punitive detachments, *Abwehr*-sired saboteur battalions, and at all those "foreign legions," regiments and divisions of the *Wehrmacht* and the SS, espionage and provocations masterminded by British and U.S. intelligence. Add to this bitter hatred of anything Soviet — and you will understand what keeps together all the remarkably variegated scum which constitutes the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations. Of late, ABN gatherings have been attended by Afghan countrrevolutionaries, representatives of the ill-famed Polish

emigre *Solidarity* labor union and other such groups, rejected in their home countries and then placed under the guardianship of their "counterparts" and "sympathizers" abroad. These individuals, by affiliating themselves with ABN, a bloc uniting Nazi war criminals, one-time ruthless hangmen of their own people and currently agents of foreign secret services, couldn't but expose to public view their true identity as inveterate reactionaries, whose every doing was to the detriment of their own people.

Diligent exponents of Nazism, ABN's nationalists and chauvinists constantly fail to solve the problem of racist and national intolerance gnawing away at their Bloc from within. Under the circumstances, they find it extremely difficult to convince their superiors from foreign clandestine agencies that they represent a tangible force of, and have a considerable influence upon, the anti-Soviet emigration, let alone their "influence" and "contacts" in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The only way out of this embarrassing situation the ABN elite sees in their continuosly slanderous — written as well as oral — campaigning, aimed against the hateful nations of the socialist camp. On the other hand, they seek this way out in supplying foreign intelligence services with "data" which is their cleverly faked and presented misinformation.

Shortly after the Bloc's foundation, its leaders staged a farce when they submitted to their American employers an "underground bulletin," supposedly written and printed in the Soviet Ukraine. Its title, *Kharkivski Visti* ("Kharkiv News"), alone was to serve as an

additional convincing proof of their "strength, activity and influence" in the USSR. They also claimed they had set up a full-staffed and sized radio station (actually, it was a plain spy wireless) which — so they alleged — operated in the Ukraine. Later, it transpired that *Kharkivski Visti* was printed in Munich (West Germany), and that the "underground radio station" was in reality a transmitter mounted on a truck cruising the U.S. Occupation Zone of Germany.

For these and other such tricks, the ABN leaders were hauled over the coals by their bosses (the latter had also been using deceit and slander but demanded from their subordinates what was defined as a "truthful and open attitude" toward themselves). In March 1951, another ABN-sponsored "radio station" became rather scandalous public knowledge. A group of Ukrainian nationalists, among them B. Kolynych, R. Roman, K. Mulkevych and other alleged staff members of that "station" in Belgium, posing as a regular "resistance radio station in the USSR," faced trial in the Belgian city of Verviers. The court established that the "radio station" had been provided for by British intelligence, camouflaged as a TV-transmitting unit and launched in operation with the help of a specially trained British engineer. The "station" staff were meted out token legal punishments, but their outfit had to be closed down.

With ABN being a purely foreign organization, having absolutely no support among the population of the socialist countries, its brass hats persisted in bluffing. ABN's President Yaroslav Stetsko made rather loud public

statements (he was apparently gambling on the credulity of his audiences, telling them that hundreds of thousands, if not millions, were backing him up). Other political rogues did their best to keep abreast of him. Thus, Horthy-bred General Ferenz Farkas de Kisbarnak, leader of ABN's Hungarian counterrevolutionary faction, declared at a news conference in Frankfort on the Main (09/03/50) that he was presiding over a military commission attached to ABN which was striving to establish contacts with the Army General Staff specialists of Western countries and to join efforts with them in developing a plan for a large-scale revolt in Soviet territory. In 1956, Ferenz F. de Kisbarnak, then a deputy to the Chairman of the Bloc, played what could only be described as an outright criminal role in the counter-revolutionary *putsch* in Hungary. On his return there, Miklos Sabo, one of the top emigre figures, stated that F.F. de Kisbarnak and his associates had actively done "all they could to receive military aid — or, at least, weapons — from abroad" to support the *putsch*-makers. It was with their help that the crazed, bloodthirsty killers received the West German MP-44 rapid-firing carbines, the MP-40 submachine guns, the American U.S. *Carbine* and the U.K. modified *Thompson* burp guns.

F.F. de Kisbarnak's "help" took the form of specially trained commando groups being sent to Hungary on missions involving acts of provocation and assassination of communists and people supporting the country's socialist regime. Ivan Kashuba and Stephen Mudryk, the two Ukrainian nationalists in charge of the security division of FB OUN (Foreign Bran-

ches, Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists), procured groups of armed saboteurs who had to cross the Soviet frontier from Hungary and reach the Soviet Ukraine where the terrorists would kill people en masse. The *putsch* in Hungary was, however, defeated, frustrating all their malicious plans. Neither OUN, nor ABN were capable of providing the American or any other Western secret service with intelligence that could be used as proof of what Western propaganda classified as some "armed struggle" going on in the Soviet Union. The schemes of the Hungarian counterrevolutionists fell through, as did this new bluff, engineered by OUN and ABN.

Remarkably enough, whatever the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations undertook proved a losing game in the end. Nor could ABN profit from its backstage deals in supervising "insurgent" groups, or in its direct involvement in ventures accompanied by gunplay and bloodshed, as had been the case with the *putsch* in Hungary. Likewise, ABN never succeeded in building a reputation, in the eyes of foreign intelligence services, in terms of effective propaganda. A great many letters, memoranda, appeals and statements have been mailed off by ABN, its committees, commissions and councils, addressed to foreign readers and citizens of socialist countries. Still, the result has been dramatically the same: close to nil, considering the amount and cost of paper and time on the air thus consumed.

Naturally, the futility of these endeavors has been, and is still, realized only too well by Western secret services. Their brass hats, however, cannot bring themselves to abandon

their nationalist creation, the Bloc, which is held in one piece by the cobweb of their fraudulent doings. On the contrary, those in charge of clandestine agencies are doing their utmost to give ABN a new meaning, to present it in a new anticommunist and anti-Soviet light.

"Action ABLLN": Another Fiasco

All such previous attempts failed as a rule. One of them was to counterpoise the celebration of the 30th anniversary of the Socialist Revolution of October 1917. On the eve of this nationwide Soviet holiday, the nationalists and other enemies of the Soviet system in the West came out with what they tried to portray as a new "United Front of Anti-Bolshevik Nations." They proclaimed the establishment of the so-called Anti-Bolshevik League for the Liberation of Nations (ABLLN).

The League organizers made both ABN and the International of Freedom (the latter had been set up after WWII) to join ABLLN as organizations that had failed to cope with their tasks. The nationalists and their bosses even revitalized the notorious *Prometheus* League, founded in the 1920s in Warsaw under the auspices of the Second (Counterintelligence) Department of the Polish General Staff. Disbanded after the seizure of Poland by the Nazis in 1939, *Prometheus* was brought back to life in 1946, headed by Pavlo Shandruk, one of its veteran leaders who had been placed in command of the former *Waffen SS Division Gali-*

zien (also known as SS Division "Halychyna") in 1945, toward the end of the war.

In November 1947, ABLLN published its *Communique* and *Declaration* which repeated the trite wishes for the "consolidation of forces to carry on the anti-Soviet struggle" and to coordinate the efforts of the members of the League. Its organizers, not being too confident that their wishes would ever be translated into life, assigned ABLLN more concrete and realistic tasks, among them the formation of a "single representation.... before the outer world," "organization of mass emigre actions to commit emigres to the struggle for liberation." Those who had masterminded the ABLLN project wanted to have a more "presentable front" behind which to proceed with their anti-Soviet activities. The League's *Declaration* has it that the Anti-Bolshevik League for the Liberation of Nations is at present the anti-*Cominform.* *

The governing bodies of ABLLN were manned by those same inveterate anti-Sovietists Ya. Stetsko, V. Glazkov, V. Tomashchik, N. Nakashidze, V. Bilatti, F. de Kisbarnak and P. Shandruk. Several new names were added to the list, but they only served to emphasize the fact that the League and its constituent organizations actually worked for its true creators and employers — Western intelligence agencies.

Very soon, the representatives of the nationalist organizations making up ABLLN got into a beef with one another. Already in the year following its creation, ABN openly oppo-

* *Cominform* — the Information Bureau of Communist and Workers' Parties (1947-1956) — *V.S.*

sed the very principle of the League's organization, wishing to receive exclusive rights there. The International of Freedom responded by endorsing a resolution accusing ABN of disrupting ABLLN. Indeed, when signing the League's *Communique* and *Declaration,* the ABN leaders had issued their own *Appeal* that same November 1947, in which they tried to surpass ABLLN in terms of severe formulas and categoric proposals. Among other things, ABN had accused the Western world of not having declared a "crusade" against the Soviet Union. This *Appeal* was signed by the "Committee of ABN" which proclaimed that it was its immediate responsibility to "call on the world to get organized for this crusade."

Naturally, all these hurt feelings and unrestrained ambitions foretold the quick demise of ABLLN. The latter ceased to exist in the 1950s.

Inner Discord, Outward Prosperity

Apart from its anti-Sovietism and the obvious bent to falsehood, another feature inherent in the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations is the continuous feud of the affiliated associations, committees and various other organizations that started practically with the inception of this Bloc. There is no way the OUN Russophobes can reconcile themselves with the Bloc members from Russia. The same is true of the *pan-Turkists* and *separatists* from among the

so-called Turkestanian emigration. The proverbial apple of discord, the ever present stumbling block is the continuous reshaping, by ABN politicos, of the State, historical and ethnic borders of territories which these hotheaded debators do not possess. As a result, quite a few of the organizations originally affiliated with ABN withdrew, shutting the door with a loud bang as they left. Today, they choose to indulge in their own "mini-political" intriguing, each sitting in the own "national independent corner."

By its constant internal strife and its inability to cooperate with other such emigre bodies, ABN won itself a rather poor reputation in the eyes of both the emigre community at large and the special services of capitalist countries that had been taking an interest in the Bloc. Less than six months after its formation, a number of ABN member organizations declined to attend its conferences because of growing chauvinistic differences. In fact, whole groups of its members stated their disagreement with the totalitarian practice of the ABN elite and called it quits. Other OUN's rival organizations were expelled from ABN personally by Yaroslav Stetsko. The Polish counterrevolutionists quit and then came back. Ya. Stetsko fell out with Farkas de Kisbarnak, Tomashchik, Veli Kajum Khan and V. Glazkov. As for ABN's attitude to Russia, it is obvious from a message its Second Congress forwarded to Sir Winston Churchill in May 1948, in which it is stated that "ABN rejects in principle the possibility of any contacts with Russia as a Federation or Confederation...." The relationships that developed between ABN and the

reactionary Russian emigre organizations were as irreconcilably hostile. The organizations that are at present members of the Bloc are overwhelmed with reciprocal hatred. They stick together only because their real bosses from Western clandestine agencies now and then stamp their feet at them, and because they share anticommunist and anti-Soviet convictions.

It was on the basis of these anti-Soviet persuasions that ABN managed to establish a number of "international" contacts and joined the World Anti-Communist League and other such formations. The period of 1955-1957 proved especially eventful in this sense.

In 1955, Yaroslav Stetsko finally met with the Spanish dictator, Generalissimo Francisco Franco. In 1941, Stetsko had sent him, Hitler and Mussolini his "warmest wishes" for the victory of a "new, just fascist order." This time, he used the occasion to pay a visit to General M. A. Grandes, former commander of the SS "Blue Division." That same year, Yaroslav Stetsko had the privilege of an audience with yet another generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek, the ruler of Taiwan. The Asian People's Anti-Communist League (APACL) and ABN signed a treaty containing wishes for further consolidating anticommunist forces in order to "expedite the creation of a joint international front." The next year, Ya. Stetsko, Veli Kajum Khan and F. Durcansky made a trip to Rome. According to nationalist periodicals, its purpose was the "activation of the general front against Bolshevism among the Mediterranean anticommunist circles."

Ya. Stetsko's flirting with the Chiang Kai-shek clique did not bear the expected fruit, although Stetsko paid another visit to the Taiwan ruler in 1957 to discuss ways and means of their anti-Soviet struggle. In July that same year, he attended the ceremony of starting anti-Soviet slanderous broadcasts from Taiwan, beamed to Siberia and several Asian countries.

In 1967, the European Freedom Committee was set up in Munich, headed by Ole B. Kraft, the right extremist leader of the Dutch conservatives. This Committee became a zealous propagator of anticommunism and anti-Sovietism, an obedient instrument of ideological subversion as carried on by U.S. special services. The two posts of the Committee Chairmen went to ABN's "Führer" Ya. Stetsko and I. Lombardo, formerly an Italian minister and renegade. Theodor Oberländer joined the three rulers of the Committee. Without doubt, the participation in it of characters like Th. Oberländer, Ya. Stetsko and other war criminals clearly indicates its actual role. At London's conference (September 1982), John Wilkinson, a British MP, was elected EFC President and Slava Stetsko, wife of the ABN leader, became Vice-President.

In August 1974, twelve passengers on board the *Italicus* train died in a bomb explosion in Bologna. *Corriere della Sera* (Milan) wrote that the tragedy was "the doing of Yaroslav Stetsko." Later, the Italian media reported that Stetsko declined responsibility for this terroristic act, adding that "Stetsko and his organizations maintain close contacts with the right extremist subversive groups of Italy, France

and Spain." In other words, the trip made by the ABN functionaries to Rome did serve their purposes.

Sitting pretty under the guardianship of West German, British and American special agencies, these Nazi war criminals pose a tangible threat to the life and security of citizens living in socialist countries as well as where these criminal types reside at present. Still, they manage to get away with all their schemes, because the conniving authorities look for all kinds of excuses to present ABN's terroristic and subversive activities as those directed against the communists, which they are "inclined" to regard as "extenuating circumstances." In the United States and several other countries, anticommunism is raised to the level of federal policy. This policy received a fresh impetus after the proclamation, in the U.S., of the annual Captive Nations Week. In 1961, shortly after the establishment of this anti-Soviet "Week," Slava Stetsko, wife of the ABN Chairman, one of the Bloc active functionaries, spoke in Rome. She bluntly declared that the proclamation, by the American Congress, of the Captive Nations Week and other similar "measures represent the important moral support of our fight on the part of the anticommunist organizations..., a support which we have enjoyed a long time."

It was this support — or, to be precise, the direct instruction of their U.S. reactionary superiors — which led the ABN leaders to join efforts with the Chilean dictator, Augusto Pinochet. The Chicago-based *Ukrainske Zhyttia* wrote on January 1, 1977; "With the fall of South Vietnam and the death of Chiang Kai-

shek in Taiwan, the so-called Asian Division of ABN had all ground cut from under its feet, in that its only surviving ally was the bloodthirsty South Korean dictator Park Chung Hee in Seoul. This loss was compensated by the expansion of the sphere of influence on the South American Continent where fascist dictatorial regimes began to come to power (not without active help from the American CIA)."

U.S. special agencies did their best to build a new global anti-Soviet organization upon the foundations of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, but they failed — just as they had done on other such occasions. The fact remains that no foreign organizations are capable of extending their subversive efforts to socialist territories, due to the simple reason that the socialist camp does not have the social basis for any anticommunist, antisocialist activity the way it is propagandized in the West.

Nor have the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, the World Anti-Communist League, or any other such "international fronts," existing on paper only, justified the hopes placed in them by their creators. All of them contacted political gigantism at an early stage, so that before long ABN found itself a member of the World Anti-Communist League (WACL). Even though the latter didn't benefit much from this affiliation, Yaroslav Stetsko and other ABN leaders discovered they could now travel to Taiwan, Seoul, Washington, Geneva and elsewhere to attend periodical WACL conferences. They also had more opportunities to rub elbows with U.S. congressmen and government officials sitting on the dais of these

gatherings and taking the floor to share their all-important recommendations and instructions.

WACL conferences are invariably "highlighted" by the Stetsko couple and other ABN dignitaries who willingly pose for reporter cameras together with their old buddy Theodor Oberländer and other as near and dear war criminals. One such gathering (Tokyo, Dec. 1982) concentrated on discussing matters pertainig to what was termed the "global strategy" of struggle against communism and the socialist countries.

The ideological saboteurs of the West decided to use the old, archaic technique of substituting ideological struggle by provocative boisterous campaigning on the part of hired "public figures" and cover-up organizations. History has repeatedly proved that this strategy can neither harm the Soviet Union nor even spoil the mood of Soviet citizens or those of other socialist countries. Each time such anti-Soviet campaigning was undertaken, both its organizers and the conniving authorities of the countries where it took place found themselves scandalized as both participants in, and sponsors of, cheap market-place farces, serving the use of only imperialist spy centers and their agents (the former could show their bosses that there were indeed anticommunist actions being planned and carried out, and the latter could now produce evidence of their "effective" provocative and slanderous missions, to be rewarded from the federal purse).

Raving About Another War

Scolded by their masters for the regular failures of their "anti-Bolshevik" missions, the ABN higher-ups seek excuses in what they claim is the insufficient financial and technical aid they receive. In November 1981, the so-called Central Committee of ABN published a statement, complaining that the Bloc badly needed a radio station of its own, in order to wage its own psychological and political warfare against the Soviet Union. This statement also emphasized that, were the Bloc granted additional subsidies, it would have been able to embark on a "diplomatic action," staging "regional and world anti-Bolshevik conferences."

As soon as ABN had joined efforts with the World Anti-Communist League, it addressed an appeal to the reactionary Western political circles, requesting what can be summed up as follows:

(a) Better access, for ABN people, to the Western media to ensure contact with compatriots behind the Iron Curtain;

(b) Attachment of an "Insurgent War Department" to the NATO HQ;

(c) Adequate military training for future "insurgents," plus a sufficient supply of "means of transportation, weapons, as well as political and technical aids."

In June 1981, it asked U.S. administration to "integrate" anti-Soviet liberation movements in respect to U.S. military and political strategy. This appeal contained provisions basically similar to those mentioned above.

Similar statements and appeals are known to have been previously made by nationalists and other anti-Sovietists. These elements used to place themselves at the complete disposal of Italian fascists and German Nazis. They sold themselves out to a dozen of capitalist secret services. Thus, after the exposure of ABN's fake "underground bulletins" and "radio stations" and the following temporary worsening of its relationships with Western clandestine agencies, the Central Committee of ABN urged its adherents to persuade the West that their struggle was close to its goals, that their insurgent movements were fraternal to the West, and that their ideas were akin to Western concepts. At present, the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations is prepared to sell itself, lock, stock and barrel, to the U.S. militarists. The ABN upper echelons declare the unity of their goals with those pursued by the American military and political strategists.

U.S. political leaders, on hearing all this, have voiced no indignation, nor have they told these out-and-out nationalist extremists to behave themselves. On the contrary, the U.S. administration, as well as separate congressmen, have found it possible to meet and exchange pleasantries with Nazi war criminals. What is even worse, some of them have found it possible to hear their assurances of willful cooperation in the struggle against the Soviet Union, and to express their "understanding" of their sentiments and aspirations. These American politicians are either unable or simply unwilling to comprehend the fact that all such statements made by Yaroslav Stetsko and his sycophants are practically a repetition of their assurance of

loyalty and dedication which they had once forwarded to Hitler, Mussolini, Franco and other fascist rulers. The only difference is that the words "the Third Reich" are now replaced by the names of Western powers, and that, instead of solemnly pledging to "closely cooperate with Great National-Socialist Germany" (written in black and white in the "Act" proclaiming the formation of Ya. Stetsko's "Local Government"), the term "integration" is used.

As regards the proposed attachment of an "Insurgent War Department" to the NATO Headquarters, one is reminded of the 1920s, when the so-called "Partisan-Insurgent Staff" was set up in bourgeois-landlord Poland, sponsored by the Second Department of the Polish General Staff. It tried to direct the efforts of political gangs in the young Soviet Republic. In 1940, the Nazi secret service (SD) trained a contingent of commanding officers for an "Insurgent Army," planned to be used in the Ukraine prior to the Nazi invasion of the USSR. This plan was never carried out but the Nazi-trained personnel came in handy when the ill-famed UPA "Ukrainian Insurgent Army" was being organized. The latter was left in the Soviet rear by the hastily reatreating Nazis to fulfill subversive and terroristic missions. A Ukrainian nationalist named Mykola Lebed was placed in charge of one such SD spy school in the Polish city of Zakopane. For some time he was even the commander of UPA.

The attempts of Western secret services to export "revolts" and "insurgents" to the Soviet Union failed because all these schemes. were deprived of either social or political basis. During the Trials at Nuremberg (1946), the

Nazi SD was qualified as a criminal organization. This is something the current enthusiasts of the losing game of exporting "partisan" and "insurgent" warfare to the USSR and other socialist countries should well remember.

In the meantime, however, the ABN chiefs, obviously connived at by authorities in the countries of residence, openly call for *any* actions to damage the socialist camp, terrorism included. Both the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations and the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists consider that free-for-all, using all means and techniques available, is the underlying principle of their anti-Soviet campaigning. Shortly after Hitler's *Mein Kampf* hit the shelves, the Ukrainian nationalists wrote in their magazine *Rozbudova Natsiyi*: "Ukrainian nationalism does not reckon with any common (general) human principles such as solidarity, justice, mercy or humaneness.... Any pathway leading to the highest goal is our pathway, regardless of whether or not others will call it an act of heroism or a base trick."

Proceeding from this, the ABN leaders neglected all generally humane dictates when they publicized the directives of their anti-Soviet strategy. Below are some of them.

"Leaflets in different languages... will be distributed in places frequented by public."

"The old, tried, technique of attaching leaflets to the bottom of railroad cars bound for the East, as well as launching baloons carrying loads of such leaflets, smaller in size, printed in several tongues, will be applied."

"Touring Soviet cultural ensembles (performing groups), exhibits, etc., will be used to best advantage. On the one hand, by boycotting

them while distributing leaflets, and, on the other hand, by giving such leaflets, including even those in Russian, to the participants of these ensembles...."

According to OUN's *Homin Ukrainy* (Toronto, 04/21/82), the Sixth "Grand Assembly of the Organization of Ukrainian Nationalists" (1981), called ABN the "coordinating center" of anti-Soviet activity in the West. It also pointed out the need in training cadres to unfold anti-Soviet campaigning and "stressed the necessity of military training and militarization." Since Yaroslav Stetsko has headed both ABN and OUN, he is likely to include the said resolutions in ABN's practical deeds. In fact, he has already made it clear that, in order to carry out the "militarization" project, emigre youth must be sent to the army to learn the craft of warfare, specifically "partisan-insurgent strategy and tactics." On December 13, 1981, *Schliach Peremohy* (Munich) wrote that Ya. Stetsko addressed these words to his adherents; "Turn the Youth Homes into army barbacks," although it would be a fairly educated guess to say that Stetsko would want nothing better than to see all of the younger emigres crouch down trenches, tensed with the anticipation of a deadly encounter.

The "American Friends of ABN"

Shortly after the end of World War Two, the antisocialist emigre organizations began to concentrate mainly on American soil. Such an organization, called the American Friends of ABN, appeared in 1950, eventually to rank

with the most outspoken anti-Soviet centers. It was only natural, considering that for a number of years this organization had been presided over by Ivan Docheff, a Bulgarian emigre, later its Honorary Chairman, whom the *New York Post* reasonably branded as a Nazi. The United States also hosts the American center of the ill-famed World Anti-Communist League, headed by General John K. Singlaub whose unrestrained bellicosity was thought as being incompatible with his Army status even by the Carter Administration.

Meetings held by these organizations highlight U.S. senators and congressmen as honorable speakers, and the Captive Nations Week, proclaimed by the American President in July 1982, climaxed in his meeting with a group of inveterate anticommunists, led by Leo Dobriansky, then Chairman of the National Captive Nations Committee, a colonel of U.S. intelligence. Ya. Stetsko, Chairman of ABN, was also granted a ceremonious reception at the U.S. Congress.

The American Friends of ABN finances the English language bulletin *ABN Correspondence.* Its Editor in Chief is Slava Stetsko, currently a resident of West Germany. The materials published therein, as well as the activities of the Bloc and the American Friends of ABN are strongly denounced even by nationalists.

The following is an excerpt from the article "A Few Words About 'ABN Correspondence,'" carried by the nationalist magazine *Novi Dni* (Toronto, Canada) in July-August 1982; "Even though among ABN's formal members are the unofficial 'representatives of a dozen different peoples,' the considerable majority of the mate-

rials published by this bulletin are materials dedicated to Ukrainian themes. In fact, all of them are, naturally, word-by-word translations of the ever-so-touching, emotional propaganda 'masterpieces,' borrowed for the most part from the Banderist press. These materials cannot convince the balanced and analytically-minded Western reader. On the contrary, they encourage his distrust and revulsion.

"Take for example the issue of January-February 1982... A whole page is devoted to the propaganda directives of the Ukrainian Liberation Front organizations on the occasion of the Act of June 30,* in which their anonymous authors go so far as to write that the proclamation (of the Act) on June 30, 1941, became the decisive turning point of the Second World War.... One feels strongly tempted to tell them, 'Ladies and gentlemen, do show at least some degree of self-criticism, do not think that the rest of the world is sillier than you are...'"

Conclusion

It was with firm, unshakable determination that the Ukrainian people stepped on the road of socialist construction, led there by the Great October Socialist Revolution of 1917. The young Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, having withstood the encroachments of internal and external counterrevolution, joined into the Union of

* i.e., the creation, in 1941, in Nazi-occupied Lviv, of the so-calied "Local Government of the Western Ukrainian Lands," headed by Yaroslav Stetsko.— *V. S.*

Soviet Socialist Republics in 1922, together with Russia, Byelorussia and Transcaucasia. This union of peoples, freed from their economic and national yoke, voluntarily joined within a single multinational socialist state formation, allowed the USSR to defend the gains of the October Revolution more effectively, to restore its national economy, gravely gamaged by foreign military intervention and the Civil War of 1918-1920, within an amazingly short historical period, and to concentrate on building a new, socialist way of life. The free Soviet peoples, molded in a solid unity, proved their faith and strength when they gained the hard but convincing victory in WWII, known here as the Great Patriotic War, over Nazi Germany and its satellites. During the war, the Nazis occupied all of the Ukraine. Still, she received help from the other Soviet republics and, thanks to these joint efforts, the enemy was driven out of the Soviet lands, finally to be dealt the fatal blow in its own lair, the Third Reich. The past war served as an especially vivid example of the superiority of the socialist way of life, of the Soviet political system. It demontsrated the indisputable advantage of having a number of peoples fraternally united in a single state formation, promoting their friendship, mutual aid and close alliance with and sincere dedication to their people's government and the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This was precisely the factor that had the crucial role in the postwar restoration of the national economy and the subsequent building of a new, communist society.

The Soviet Union is known as one of the world's biggest powers. It is also the recognized

leader of the socialist community of countries. Not a single more or less important international undertaking can be successful without the Soviet Union taking part. The USSR and other socialist countries spare no efforts in trying to ensure a reliable and lasting peace on the planet.

Other countries cannot but take all this into account, even if their ideologies and political systems are different from those upheld in the USSR. The Soviet Union firmly adheres to the idea that a peaceful coexistence of countries with varying social orders and their cooperation in certain spheres of life are the alternative of another war and ultimate destruction. By its actions the USSR constantly and consistently proves that its words do not contradict its deeds. One of the world's leading powers, the Soviet Union undertook not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. It was an example that still remains to be followed by other nuclear powers that bear as much responsibility for the continuation of life, for the future of the planet Earth.

The USSR is confident that there are positive solutions to the most complicated problems of nowadays. Among other things, this confidence is the evidence of that country's good will. Simultaneously, it offers eloquent proof that the Soviet Union is in possession of more than adequate means of protecting the life and safety of its people.

It is also true, however, that the Soviet Union has enemies, even in those countries with which it maintains perfectly normal diplomatic relations. The anti-Soviet circles of such countries, not daring to resort to what may well

result, in intergovernmental collisions, use nationalist emigre organizations and separate anti-Soviet figures as the spearhead of their hostile attacks, while remaining in discrete background, justifying the subversive endeavors of their "strike forces" by the proverbial "freedom of action" of the individual in the Western "free world." Their count-me-out-as-I-have-no-part-in-it political game becomes self-evident even more so that one can still find quite a few Nazi war criminals (including former SS and SD functionaries) among those in the front ranks of modern anti-Soviet psychopolitical warfare — characters quilty of many crimes, including those committed against humanity, who, under the codes of law of most countries, are subject to incarceration and subsequent deportation to stand trial in those territories where they had perpetrated their atrocities.

A number of such characters are found among the current members of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations. There were so many of them at the time ABN was being established that both American and British authorities who had sanctioned their use in their subversive programs aimed against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries are still unable to dodge responsibility ensuing from international agreements (treaties) and from the corresponding laws ratified by their own governments, whereby Nazism is to be uprooted, along with its criminals guilty of atrocities against peace and humanity. By leaving such characters at large and, even more so, by using them in their all-too-dubious schemes, geared to damage the socialist camp, these Western authorities also perpetrate a crime against their own

people; a number of their current mercenaries, all those outspoken anti-Sovietists, were during WWII actively hostile toward the Allies. All of them — and that has been stressed above — are denied the sense of shame, conscience or pride. These onetime servicemen of militant nationalist groups are prepared, anywhere and any time, to find themselves among the thugs of new fifth columns of the countries of their present domicile. Using such types, with their ingrained SS, SD, *Abwehr* and other clandestine Nazi techniques, is like nursing a snake on your chest; no matter how comfortable you try to make the reptile, it will sink its lethal fangs in your flesh, sooner or later.

Today, ideological saboteurs from ANB, OUN and other such organizations often try to mask their criminal intentions behind the slogans of "liberation," "independence," etc. A closer look at their actual doings, however, may well reveal their criminal past, their current inhuman plans and goals, for the realization of which these people are, according to their own cynical statements, ready to sacrifice "millions of human beings," even the presently existing generation.

This booklet was meant to draw the attention of the Western reader to facts and ideas such as those recorded above, to make him — or her — concentrate on anticommunist, antisocialist and anti-Soviet stereotypes that have become so widespread in the Western community. This publication contains merely a portion of the vast data that can help one get a backstage glimpse at the doings of the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, at its participants and at the role played by ABN's modern guardians.

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Backstage Exposé

Overwhelmed with hatred of each and everyone who looked or spoke differently, the nationalists proved impassioned followers of the Italian fascists and German Nazis. After WWII, they made the most of the anti-Soviet hysteria to establish what they termed "international alliances" involving their worthy counterparts from a variety of foreign reactionary groups. Such reactionary elements are even today quite active as outspoken racists and misanthropists. These characters are affiliated with various organizations, notorious for their campaigning against socialism and communism. A place of note among them belongs to the Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations (ABN), centered in Munich, West Germany.

ABN's practical endeavors and the frank observations of its separate functionaries, reaching public ear through the pea soup of the Bloc's habitual falsehood present sufficient evidence that this Anti-Bolshevik Bloc of Nations, composed as it is of different antisocialist and anticommunist groups, was set up and is now run by Western reactionary circles. It is used as a most reliable tool of subversion against the socialist countries.